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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON Monday last Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was elected President of the United States, and Levi P. Morton Vice President. We may be permitted to remark that if we had predicted this occurrence a year ago our prophecy would have been received with some degree of incredulity.

Once more the popular attention has been called to the fact that the "electors" do not elect, that they are only the messengers of the people who through other and legally unrecognized agencies have determined for whom each elector shall vote. That we cannot abolish the system by which each State votes as a unit, is very clear. It is that arrangement which has saved us from civil strife bordering upon war, and perhaps crossing that border, in the last three elections of a President. South of the James river there is neither a free vote nor a fair count, and, as Gen. Sherman has warned the Southern people, this will be found a most serious fact should it result in depriving the majority of the right to choose the national executive and legislature. The present arrangement serves as a buffer to ward off the national consequence of Southern terrorism and fraud. And while the voting might be done by States without any choice of electors, the present arrangement is neither so cumbersome nor so costly as to call for a change.

It is as good as hopeless to see such a change as would make the nominal the real electors. That would require the meeting of the whole body in one place. And even then, unless the law were to suppress the methods of nomination which have grown up within the last sixty years, by requiring the elector to take oath that he was unpledged, the national college would but register the will of the party organ. For the parties never would agree to carry on the national canvass on the simple basis of principle. They prefer the personal attraction of names.

On the tenth of this month, four days before his formal election, Gen. Harrison took the public so far into his confidence as to contradict all the rumors current as to the membership of his Cabinet. Not only was it untrue that places had been offered to this or that gentleman: it was not even true that any members of the Cabinet had been finally selected. At times he thought he had made up his mind in favor of this or that candidate for a place; but on farther reflection, he had left the whole matter open to farther consideration. This announcement will serve its proper use if it inclines the public to believe no farther rumors until Gen. Harrison makes his own announcements. He still has six weeks before that must be done. A British ministry commonly is got together in two or three days, and yet it generally proves as homogeneous as an American Cabinet.

THE Senate is making such progress with the Revenue bill as indicates that it can be passed and sent to the House within the time agreed upon. It is true that the sugar, wool, and lumber schedules, which still await discussion, are among the most important in the bill, and the most likely to be attacked by the minority. The fish schedule has been much improved by placing fresh fish of all kinds under a duty of half a cent a pound. At present it comes in free of duty even when preserved by ice, which was not the intention of the authors of the present duty. The Committee which drafted the Senate bill proposed a duty of half a cent on fresh fish preserved in ice, whereupon Mr. Plumb objected that this was a discrimination in favor of the seaboard States, as they still would get fresh fish free of duty. The representatives of the seaboard States were very glad of the suggestion. They agreed to put freshly caught fish under the same duty as re-

frigerated fish, when it is the take of Canadians or other foreigners. So all Canadian fish will be under a duty sufficient to countervail the bounties paid Canadian fishermen out of the Halifax award.

As to lumber, a few of the Western Senators are disposed to put it on the Free List, to please the farmers. One Minnesota and one Kansas Senator are believed to favor this. It ought to be easy for the managers of the bill to show that the repeal of the duty would effect no cheapening of lumber to American consumers. It merely would enable the Canadian government to charge the higher rent for its timber lands, and thus divert the duty out of our treasury into that of the Dominion.

The opposition of these Senators to the lumber duties probably will be the weaker, as they have been propitiated in the matter of sugar. Mr. Allison and his committee have agreed to supplement the reduction of the sugar duties by a bounty on home-grown sugar of all kinds. Mr. Plumb is very confident of the future of Kansas as a sugar-producing State, and every Protectionist would be delighted to see his expectations realized. A bounty will not be easily administered, but if the experiments with sorghum at Fort Scott are any indication of industrial possibilities, it may not be needed permanently. The West may soon supply our whole sugar demands at a lower price than we ever have had sugar from the cane.

The Providence *Journal* thinks to give edge to a sneer at the proposal by instancing France as a country where the people consume sugar produced under a bounty. It is too much to expect a Free Trader to be familiar with the history of the beet sugar industry of France. It is a sore subject with them. The beet sugar consumed in France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary gets now not a penny of bounty from the government. Under the stimulus of the bounty system begun by Napoleon, but abolished long ago as needless, the production of beet sugar on the continent of Europe has become a vigorous and independent industry. It has driven cane sugar out of the field, and instead of getting anything from the government, it contributes its full share to the taxes. To stimulate its export, France and several other nations paid an export bounty which was merely a remission of taxation. It was this policy which nearly ruined the sugar-refining business of Great Britain, drove cane sugar out of that market, and led the present British ministry to secure an agreement that no more such bounties should be paid. It effected this by a threat of discrimination against such sugar-producing countries as would not sign the agreement. No doubt it was these "bounties" which led our contemporaries into its mistake.

In the House, Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, after stopping the progress of legislation for several days by filibustering, has forced an agreement that a vote shall be taken on his bill to open the Oklahoma district to white settlers. There is a good deal that might be said in defense of his course. Under Mr. Carlisle's management of the House, one measure after another has been buried purposely, because the Speaker and his faction were hostile to it. The Blair bill for the extinction of illiteracy and the bill to abolish the tax on home-grown tobacco are the most glaring instances of this. Mr. Carlisle has managed to elevate the Speakership into a dictatorship, and to prevent the House from dealing with great questions according to the judgment of the majority. By his manipulation of the committees, by his rulings from the chair, and by the rules whose adoption he secured, he has established the power of the minority over the majority. Mr. Weaver honestly believes he has the majority on his side. He filibustered to prevent the minority from defeating his measure. He may be

wrong, but it is the fault of the management of the House that he has not had the opportunity to ascertain that. If the friends of the other bills we have named had taken the same course, there is very little room for doubt that they both would have passed the house.

Yet we agree, of course, that it is most unfortunate that the semi-lawless course Mr. Weaver adopted is the only one open to the friends of measures disapproved by Mr. Carlisle. There should be legitimate and orderly ways by which a measure might be brought to a vote.

MR. SPRINGER is so infatuated with the method and principle of the Omnibus bill for the Territories that he is giving hearings to delegations which urge the admission of Utah as a State, according to the programme of the Democratic caucus. More than once or twice the Democrats have thrown out feelers to ascertain whether or not they might venture to propose this. The series of letters from Utah, which appeared some years ago in the *World* were an instance of this tentative policy. Utah and New Mexico are the only territories which as States would be sure to support the Democratic party. The majority of the people of the former believe "marriage is a failure" in its monogamic form; a majority of the latter cannot speak the English language. The American people are in no hurry about the admission of either, although of course New Mexico is a thousand times less objectionable than Utah. Nor does the nation mean to see a revival of the old sectional rule about admitting State to balance State. The mistake made in elevating the mining camp called Nevada into the Union is a warning against haste. It is not on record, however, that any of the vehement critics of that proceeding offered any resistance to it at the time. But there is some reason to hope that the mistake may be retrieved. There is a proposal to divide California into two States, and it is believed that under the form of attaching the northern half to Nevada, exactly the opposite of that may be done. As Nevada would be a desirable appendix to Northern California, and its name is not objectionable on any ground, there probably will be no resistance on that side. Whether the fluctuating population of Nevada can be got to take the same view is not certain.

THE Senatorial contest in Delaware ended virtually on Tuesday morning when the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature agreed upon Mr. Anthony Higgins as their candidate. He was voted for, the same day by all of them, and on Wednesday the election was completed by the ballot on joint convention.

This result is very satisfactory, upon all proper grounds of judgment. As was explained in these columns a week ago, it is an outcome which should encourage and promote the progress of much-needed reforms in that State, while personally Mr. Higgins is admirably fitted for the place. In an article elsewhere, some general considerations in relation to the subject are presented.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has done a right thing, though only too tardily, in directing Secretary Fairchild to remove from office Mr. McMullen, the Appraiser of the New York Custom-house. Mr. McMullen has been in office since 1863, remaining through the several Republican administrations, although himself a Democrat. More than any other man he must be held responsible for the way in which the valuations of imported goods has been conducted in that port. On that point the President entertains very distinct opinions to which he gave utterance at the opening of his administration. He declared that the duties of the Tariff were made lower to New York importers by means of undervaluation, than they were to their business competitors in other parts of the country. He instanced the fact that Buffalo importers could not buy English earthen-ware as cheap from the makers as they were sold in New York. If Mr. McMullen had been a very sensitive person he would have sent in his resignation at once. Instead of that he has held on for nearly four years, and has to be removed

because he refuses to resign when requested by authority from the President to do so. Exactly what are the "irregularities" in the management of his office, to which the letter of removal refers, we are not told by Mr. Fairchild; but the *Times* of New York, which is an unprejudiced witness, declares that wholesale corruption has been discovered among the staff of the department, especially in the matter of undervaluation.

Mr. Fairchild seems to have resolved that the removal of the appraiser shall be attended with as little offense as possible to Mr. McMullen's friends, the importers. He actually has asked them to nominate a successor to the office, and felt or affected much surprise when told that Mr. McMullen was a man very much to their liking. The Secretary does not seem to have seen the gross impropriety of asking any class of men to nominate the man who is to enforce the law upon their interests, frequently at their expense. Whatever this Administration may do as to filling the office, we hope the new one will furnish New York with an Appraiser whose selection will be made with reference to the public interests.

AMONG those branches of the Government service which have been most disordered under the administration of Mr. Cleveland is the important Bureau of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It is now three and a half years since the display was made of a desire to appoint as Superintendent, Professor Alexander Agassiz, and when that gentleman declined the place,—for whose duties his special form of scientific knowledge and training were almost ludicrously unadapted,—the President took this as an excuse for assigning his old companion, Mr. Thorn, who was thoroughly and completely incompetent, to the post. The theory that, Prof. Agassiz being unavailable, no other competent person could be had, was, it is true, of the very slightest texture, but it has been employed ever since to keep Mr. Thorn in the position.

Congress now proposes one important change. In connection with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, a clause has been framed, making it necessary in future that the appointment shall be sent to and confirmed by the Senate. This, it is hoped, will secure the Bureau against being placed in charge of a person of merely clerical training and experience.

Obviously, Mr. Cleveland having pursued his present policy so long, the reform of the Bureau must be one of the concerns of General Harrison. There is a Washington rumor that the outgoing President thinks of making a new appointment now, but we hardly suppose this correct. Under the circumstances, the appointment clearly belongs to General Harrison. Mr. Cleveland has had his day upon the matter, and it is not to be presumed that he means to show a purpose to forestall the action of his successor. The intention of Congress evidently is to put the Bureau on a higher plane than that of a field for place hunters, and after next July,—when the proposed clause would take effect,—the new President may have the opportunity of making the much-needed change in its direction.

THE bill reported to the New York Legislature by its Excise Commission, while an advance upon the present liquor laws of that State, is very much behind the law of Pennsylvania. It vests the power to license in Excise Commissioners, to be elected for that purpose by the people, instead of giving it to the judges. It devolves upon these commissioners no duty of examining into the record of the applicant for a license, and makes no express provisions for hearing objections. It gives them no authority to refuse licenses on the ground that there are too many licensed places in the district, but only to refuse fresh licenses when old ones have been forfeited or abandoned, until the number has been brought down to one for each 500 of the population. It makes special provision for licensing sales at balls, and on steamboats and railroad trains. It rates the yearly value of a license from \$60 up to \$500, according to the nature and location of the place of sale, and the inclusion or exclusion of spirituous liquors. It gives the Commissioners in every case a range of discretion as to

the amount to be charged. And it forbids sales on Sunday and election days, except by hotel-keepers to their guests. It forbids selling to minors, Indians, habitual drunkards, intoxicated persons, etc. It declares any breach of the law a misdemeanor, but does not punish it by forfeiture of license. Nor does it prohibit aliens from prosecuting the business.

Such a law would make the office of excise commissioner one of the prizes of politics, and in districts where restriction is most needed, the Commissioners would be the nominees of the saloon-keepers. In practice it would be found they had a large discretion for evil, and very little for good. It would not weed out the lawless element engaged in the business, and its charges are so low as to accomplish nothing towards reducing the number of the saloons.

JUDGE TULEY of Chicago has decided very properly that the Anarchists have the same rights of free speech as other people, so long as they do not abuse it by the direct incitement of crime. Since the Haymarket tragedy there has been a very strong feeling among the orderly classes against the party, and the police, who were the especial sufferers, took steps to prevent their obtaining the use of any hall in the city. Judge Tuley finds that the present constitution of the Association contains nothing which points to a use of violence for the overthrow of the social order; and he declares that under the Bill of Rights in the State Constitution they have the same right to meet for the peaceable diffusion of their principles as any other body of citizens. He declines to place this natural right of free speech at the mercy of policemen who might happen to regard the objects of a meeting as treasonable.

This is not only the justest but the most prudent disposal of the matter. Nothing would be gained by driving the Anarchists to secrecy. If they still think murder a justifiable instrument of reform, they would not abandon it because they found there was one law for them and another for other men. They merely would make their preparations under the cloak of greater concealment, and the kind of evidence on which Spies and his associates were hung would not be forthcoming. It was their speeches at public meetings, which proved their responsibility for the Haymarket murders. And as for making converts, experience has shown that secret and prohibited societies grow more rapidly than any other. Their position as outlaws makes membership in them attractive to a great number of ill-regulated minds. The Camorra and the Carbonari counted their membership by myriads, and drew upon all ranks in the social scale below the highest.

THE United States grand jury at Indianapolis is reported to have found thirty-five true bills against persons charged with various offenses against the election laws, and expects to increase the number before it ceases its labors. It is said that "workers" of both parties have been indicted. Higher than any other party interest is the concern every good citizen must feel for the extermination of political methods which debauch the consciences of the people. Whatever the ties of party affiliation may amount to, the political corruptionist must be treated as a common enemy, and punished accordingly.

Judge Woods, who has shown a laudable anxiety to have the laws enforced against offenders of this kind, has instructed the jury that the writing of such an epistle as the alleged "Dudley letter," however reprehensible in itself, is not a crime. Some evidence is required that bribery actually was done or attempted, not merely suggested or advised. But the fact that the recipient of such a letter is unknown did not stand in the way, as an unknown person could be indicted as such. This view he announces after consultation with Justice Harlan of the Supreme Bench.

THE decision of Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, that the North River Sugar Refinery has forfeited its charter by becoming a part of the Sugar Trust, is one of the most important judicial acts of our time. The points raised by the de-

fense were that the acts of the stockholders of the company were not the acts of the corporation itself, that there was no law against the consolidation even if the corporation were held responsible for it, and that certain acts of the State did authorize consolidation of corporations. The judge overruled all of these pleas. He refused to make any such distinction between an agreement of stockholders and one of the corporations themselves. He showed that the law forbade consolidation except for certain specified purposes and within specified limits. And he declared the present consolidation was not one of those the law had contemplated. In fact, it was inherently unlawful, as tending towards a monopoly such as it is the public interest to prevent. He said:

"It is not a case where a few individuals in a limited locality have united for mutual protection against ruinous competition. It is the case of great capitalists uniting their enormous wealth in mighty corporations and utilizing the franchises granted to them by the people to oppress the people. First, they utilize the corporate franchises to guard themselves against the dangers incident to personal association; and second, they centralize these franchises in a single, gigantic and irresponsible power furnished with every delegated facility for regulating and controlling at will, not only in the State, but throughout the entire country, the production and price of a particular and necessary article of commerce. When I say an irresponsible power, I mean no reflection upon the gentlemen personally in whom the power is vested. I mean a body of individuals who, in their trust capacity, are entirely outside of the corporate being, and are subject to no legislative power. Combinations that were pigmies in comparison with the present have been repeatedly denounced by the courts and pronounced to be unlawful, as tending to breed monopolies."

In conclusion he pronounced for dissolution of the company and forfeiture of its charter. Of course the several partners could go on as a partnership in the business of refining sugar, but only on the basis of unlimited responsibility for the debts and obligations of the company. They would be exactly in the position of the stockholders of the Glasgow Bank, if the company should fail.

Nobody can tell what will be the final outcome of any suit prosecuted before the complicated court system of New York, until several courts have been heard from. This case has been appealed from the "Supreme" to the Court of Appeals of the State, and in the meantime the defendants go on with their business on the present footing until they are assured that appeals are of no use. But the adverse opinion of so able a jurist as Judge Barrett, and the weight of authorities and precedents with which he sustained it, have caused no small consternation to the members of this and other Trusts. This is a gratifying result, as is the evidence which the decision furnishes that the whole question of Trusts can be disposed of in a legal way without tearing down the structure of our Tariff legislation to get at them. Judge Barrett has furnished a telling comment upon some of the campaign arguments on which the Free Traders rang the changes, a few weeks ago.

It always has been understood that the penitentiaries of our State were remarkable for the thoroughness with which they took up the work of teaching the prisoners a trade. Yet the Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Prisoners has just opened a school to do this very work for discharged prisoners, putting it under the care of an ex-convict who has been working hard for the improvement of the class since his own discharge years ago. We presume the reason of this is that our system of prison discipline at Cherry Hill has been broken down through overcrowding. The old principle of solitary cells certainly has had to be abandoned for want of prison accommodation, and the teaching of trades probably has suffered for the same reason. It is time for Pennsylvania to reconsider her prison methods. When first established the Eastern Penitentiary embodied the most advanced ideas on the subject. The progress of penology, however, has left it far behind the age. It long has ceased to be instanced in the literature of the subject as the *ne plus ultra* of prison discipline. The prison methods first introduced into the Irish prisons by Sir Walter Crofton have produced much better results both in the reformation of criminals and the reduction of the class. They

have been copied to great advantage in Denmark and other countries, and several of our States are imitating them in a feeble half-hearted way, although the "self-supporting" idea which dominated so long the American reformers of prison discipline, has been very much in their way. Altogether the indications are that Pennsylvania, which once led the van, will find itself bringing up the rear in company with China, Turkey, and Timbuctoo, if we do not brace ourselves for a new departure in prison management.

THE political relations of the different newspapers of this and other cities are a frequent subject of discussion, and very often it requires an intimate daily acquaintance with their contents, and some knowledge of the influences controlling them, in order to form any judgment of value on the subject. Here is the *Ledger*, which sometimes is quoted as a Republican newspaper, but which, as any regular reader knows, is not at all to be so classified. Mr. Childs, in a recent interview, (published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*), is quoted as saying: "I think Mr. Cleveland has made a safe, conscientious President. I was ready to support him in the *Ledger* for a reelection, until he sent to Congress his tariff message." No doubt this is a correct report. The *Ledger* opposed Mr. Blaine, and except for the Tariff issue, raised by the President's message of 1887, it would have opposed General Harrison, or any other candidate of the Convention at Chicago, on the ground that Mr. Cleveland was safe and satisfactory.

It need hardly be pointed out how far this is from even an appearance of friendliness toward the Republican organization. In fact, the *Ledger* desires to be of the type of the New York *Evening Post*, though it is in our judgment very much superior in many respects. In a long article defending Mr. Wanamaker, on Monday, the *Ledger* says that it "has for a good many years had the pleasure of very heartily agreeing with the general political views of the *Evening Post*," the Tariff question alone excepted; and this agrees with what Mr. Childs is reported as saying, for the *Post* of course thoroughly believed in Mr. Cleveland, and regarded his defeat as a calamity. But it has also been for years, under the direction of Mr. Godkin, the uncompromising enemy of the Republican party, and has attacked its leading men most viciously and unfairly. And this course the *Ledger* has not imitated: however much, as it states, it admired the *Post's* "general political views," and however much it would have preferred to reelect Mr. Cleveland if he had avoided the Tariff blunder.

LORD SALISBURY evidently understands what kind of man he has to deal with in Mr. Bayard. From the correspondence laid before Parliament we learn that he very skillfully shifted the controversy over Lord Sackville's reply to the Murchison letter to the general question of the right of a government to dismiss a minister without good reasons first communicated to the government he represents. He pleads the dictum of Lord Palmerston in the case of the dismissal of the British minister by the Spanish government in 1848, to the effect that even when grave and weighty reasons have been alleged, the government which sent the minister is under no obligation to withdraw him. This of course must grate on Mr. Bayard's susceptibilities, as indicating his want of acquaintance with the amenities of international intercourse. But it amounts to nothing in itself. Even Lord Salisbury will not contend that a powerful nation is bound to endure the presence of a minister whom it has "grave and weighty reasons" to wish to be rid of. Of course, the forcible retention of a diplomatic bully at the capital of China and Japan to look after British interests is another matter. But if Bismarck thought he had "grave and weighty reasons" to wish the withdrawal of a British minister accredited to the German government it would be a question only of the days needed to get rid of him.

Nor does Lord Palmerston's say-so constitute a rule of international law, however handy it may come in to meet the objections of English Liberals in Parliament. It is a well recognized principle that the reception of a foreign ambassador is merely a

matter of courtesy, and that any government is free to refuse any person not acceptable to itself, without giving any reason for its action. And this certainly implies that when he ceases to be a *persona grata*, it is the right of the offended government to be rid of him with as little expenditure of force, and as little infraction of the amenities as possible. This can be accomplished only by his own government, and it is a breach of comity when it has satisfied itself that no explanation will remove the dislike if it does not at once smooth the way for his withdrawal. It was a grave breach of the courtesies of international intercourse when Mr. Phelps had assured Lord Salisbury that Lord Sackville had given serious offense by his meddling, and had imperilled the reelection of Mr. Cleveland, that he did not at once move in the matter.

The international vanities of the diplomatic system have suffered through this incident. What need have we for a resident minister in London, eating dinners, making speeches, and delivering communications which might just as well be entrusted to the mail? We certainly have no need for a British minister at Washington to lobby Congress and exert social influence in behalf of British interests. Mr. McAdoo took right ground in the House this week, when he proposed to abolish the whole system of diplomatic intercourse by envoys of any grade higher than a Consul-General.

FEAR OF THE IRISH VOTE.

TESTIMONY is forwarded to London, pretty nearly every day in the week, in all sorts of packages, by all sorts of people, to keep the inhabitants of that large city in a state of placid if not dense conviction that all political action in the United States is dictated and controlled by "fear of the Irish vote." Among the current contributions to the stream is one by our Canadian friend, Professor Goldwin Smith, who it seems has written a letter to the London *Times* reviewing in some degree Professor Bryce's recent book, "The American Commonwealth," and especially controverting the idea therein contained that Mr. Gladstone's leadership in a policy of justice to Ireland had diminished the "Irish-American" bitterness of feeling toward England. "Professor Smith," the London dispatch says,

"—assures English readers that American fear of the Irish is at the bottom of all the unfriendly acts or declarations of Mr. Cleveland, of the Senate, and of both political parties. Lord Sackville's dismissal, the Retaliation message, the delay in ratifying the Extradition treaty, the agitation against the admission of English goods, and the attacks of all kinds on England during the recent campaign, were all due to a desire to win the Irish vote. Both parties assumed that the Irish vote was only to be had by acts or professions of hostility to England. 'Americans are, indeed,' says Prof. Smith, 'ashamed of their subserviency to the Irish, and the revolt against their domination is beginning. But the Irish themselves hate England as much as ever, and compel Americans to pretend to hate her.'"

It is not likely that any statement concerning the American political situation would be more satisfactory to the London *Times* and its readers and worshippers, than this which Professor Smith sends it. Such an idea is a favorite in that circle, and its displacement would be altogether unwelcome. Yet the facts are so different from the view given that even the most indifferent observer must feel a natural impulse to endeavor to enlighten the London people. To leave them so misinformed seems, in these days of light, almost a cruelty.

In this country, the "Irish vote" is an element of importance. But until within the last nine years it had largely deprived itself of influence, by attaching itself as a whole unreasonably and unqualifiedly to one party. Practically, until the election of General Garfield, the voters of Irish origin were all in the Democratic party, and no argument in the political campaigns served to disturb or change them. Their influence was therefore naturally small, compared with their numbers. But in 1880, and since, the situation has materially changed. A large number of Irishmen voted for General Garfield, a larger number for Mr. Blaine, and a still greater body for General Harrison. And, as the evidence appeared that they and the others of

their blood could no longer be counted upon as devoted and unthinking partisans, then, it is true, their relative consequence in American affairs did increase. They became entitled to a new consideration, and naturally, they received it. Nobody will deny that in an American election, the votes of every large body of people are sought after, and the springs of their action carefully regarded.

But, now, how much "fear" has been shown? How much has the Irish vote been a dictator in American affairs? How much "subserviency" and "domination" has there been? We wish that even Professor Smith might learn the exact facts of the case, though perhaps that is too much to hope for. On the part of the Republican party, forming the majority of the American people,—the very large majority in the States having a free election,—there was one, and just one, appeal to the Irish vote. And that appeal was the same which was made to every American, no matter what his blood, or where his birthplace. It did move the Irish; it also moved a vast body of men not Irish. It was the simple statement of the simple fact that the policy of the Republicans meant American industrial independence; while the policy opposed meant vassalage to the manufacturers and capitalists of England. Professor Smith—presuming him correctly reported,—says "the agitation against the admission of English goods" into this country was "due to a desire to win the Irish vote." This is so absurd, so untrue, that we cannot believe, until the full text of his letter is given, he did say it. He surely knows that the agitation against Free Trade is as old as the Republic, and that it was earnest and vigorous long years ago, both when there was no "Irish vote," and when, later, as we have described, the Tariff issue did not and could not disturb the Democratic allegiance of one Irishman in a thousand. To say that it is put forward, now, as a measure of subserviency is too grotesque and childish to be dwelt upon a moment. The Protection banner is one of defiance, not truckling.

The greater party, therefore, drew its share of the Irish vote by its own natural, legitimate, and long-maintained declaration of principle. It got those votes not by yielding to its fears, but by displaying its courage. It owes them in return just what it owes all its supporters,—a sincere and unqualified adherence to the declarations of its platform, its candidates, its speakers, and its newspapers,—a firm maintenance of American principles. And it owes them nothing more.

Did Mr. Cleveland and his campaign managers fear the Irish vote? Undoubtedly. And why? They had good reason to do so. They had deliberately entered upon a policy of subserviency to England. Mr. Bayard began it, Mr. Manning followed, Mr. Cleveland, last and worst of all, sent his scandalous message to Congress, proposing that the country should betray its industries, and deliver them over into the hand of England. That fatuous course was not one of fear, it is true, but the moment the Democratic leaders saw defeat impending on account of it, then they did begin to fear the Irish vote, as well they might. Every Irishman who voted for such a policy voted against every patriotic consideration derived from his native or his adopted country, and, as in the course of the campaign, the case was more and more made clear, the movement of convinced voters continued. That alarmed Mr. Cleveland, of course: it alarmed perhaps Mr. Bayard, who had been brought up in the tradition that the Irish would never cut the Democratic ticket. And it was in this alarm that Lord Sackville was dismissed so summarily, at the demand of Mr. Collins and Mr. O'Reilly.

The essential facts, therefore, are these: the party of the majority made no declarations, and adopted no policy, through fear of the Irish, or any other body of voters; the party of the minority, in the midst of the canvass, in apprehension of defeat, did endeavor to stay the stampede of its Irish votes, by measures which, except for this fear, it would probably not have adopted. That there is a general yielding by the country, on questions of principle, and matters of importance to the Irish, or to any other

"vote," is contradicted by this simple statement of the truth, and is a calumny which, at any rate, could not find currency except in communities whose prejudices resent our political and industrial independence.

THE CHANGE IN DELAWARE.

THE political change in Delaware commands general attention. The election there of a Republican Senator to replace a Democrat makes the new Congress friendly to the new Administration. Without this change, so surprising to all who had not closely watched the currents of political feeling in that State, the Senate would have been equally divided between the friends and opponents of the incoming President.

But aside from this feature of the case, there are some others of greater importance. It is of interest to consider whether the change now made is more than a temporary and spasmodic event, having no roots in the general political conditions of the State. If the control of Delaware is to remain, as heretofore, fixed immovably in the grasp of the Democratic organization, and the single Senatorship now gained is to be the sole possession of the Republicans, then little need be said except that the event is a happy chance for those on the winning side.

As a matter of fact, there is no evidence, and for years has not been, that a majority of the people of Delaware desire the maintenance of Democratic control. The disfranchising system of laws, devised when the colored men were given the suffrage, and afterwards developed and enlarged in all the particulars of its injustice and inequality, has prevented, since 1872, a free and fair election. In that year, the Democrats found themselves in a minority in the State: afterward, in every election but one,—that of 1880,—until that just held, they so managed the assessment and qualification of voters as to leave no opportunity by which the real feeling of the people could be ascertained at the polls.

It is, therefore, not known what the action of the State would be, on a free and fair vote, if such could be had. And whether it can be had will depend upon the action of the Legislature now in session. In it the Republicans have not control, as has been so often wrongly stated; on the contrary, while they have a majority in the House, they have but two members out of nine, in the Senate. The Governor, it is true, has no veto power, and therefore the coöperative action of the Senate in measures of Reform is the one thing needful, but there is no assurance as yet that this can be secured.

Delaware is a State of slow change. It began as the first of the Federal column. Its acceptance of the Constitution preceded every other. And during all the earlier struggles of the parties it never wavered in its opposition to the Jeffersonian movement. It voted for John Adams in 1800, and even in 1804, when but fourteen electors could be volunteered against Jefferson, its three were among them. Twice it voted against Madison, once against Monroe, twice against Jackson, and twice against Van Buren. It voted against Polk and against Cass. Not until the old Whig party had run its course did Delaware give its electors to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Then, in 1852, when John M. Clayton was declining in his powers, and the Slavery struggle was impending, it chose electors for Pierce over Scott, by a majority of just twenty-five votes!

It is since the struggle over Slavery that Delaware has been in Democratic control. The shock of the great national change was not a welcome experience to a majority of its white people. In the excitement of the agitating period from 1854 to 1860, it was easy for the new leaders to unseat those who held to the Whig tradition, and notwithstanding one or two spasmodic successes of the latter, by which Mr. Fisher was sent to Congress in 1860, and Mr. Smithers in 1863, and Mr. Cannon was elected Governor in 1862, the grasp of the Democratic Bayards, (for not all of the name were of that party) and the Saulsburies has remained tightly fixed, and the disfranchisement laws have seemed to make its removal a hopeless effort.

Hopeless, however, as the struggle has seemed, there have been Republicans in Delaware who have not relaxed their exertions. First, doubtless, among these is the gentleman just chosen to the Senate, Mr. Anthony Higgins. He came into the field of affairs when the war was still undecided, and he formed his judgment of its causes, its import, and its consequences under the melting heat of that time. From a friend and mentor whose character of crystalline purity and mind of splendid vigor marked him for an eminence that he did not attain,—Edward G. Bradford,—Mr. Higgins drew elements that increased his own native enthusiasm and earnestness, and with this he has held, through years of repulse and discouragement, to the work which represented his ideals of public action. When other men have withdrawn to the conduct of their private affairs, or have declined to

make more than a nominal effort, Mr. Higgins has maintained the contest, believing that success would ultimately come.

It is this relation to the Republican organization in Delaware which has made Mr. Higgins the new Senator. Without an earnest appreciation of its nature by his party, he could not have overcome the objections of locality which arose against the choice of one living in the northern end of the State, when already the other Senator is there, and when the Republican members of the Legislature through whom the choice was made, were all from the middle and lower counties. The usage of all the past is broken, and in no State scarcely are old traditions more respected. But the selection of Mr. Higgins is strong, for this very reason. It has behind it a force and justification which will help, as it will also stimulate, him to represent his State worthily in the great council of the Nation.

MARY ANDERSON IN "A WINTER'S TALE."

IT would be an interesting study to note, point by point, the difference between the brilliant audience assembled last Tuesday to enjoy the first Philadelphia performance of the "Anderson version" of "A Winter's Tale," and the one which included among its members Dr. Symon Forman, who saw the play, then a new one, acted at the Globe Theatre on the 15th of May, 1611, and who, in consequence, wrote the following dramatic note:

"Observe then how Leontes, King of Sicily, was overcome with jealousy of his wife with the King of Bohemia, . . . and how he contrived his death. . . . Remember, also, how he sent to the oracle of Apollo, and the answer of Apollo that she was guiltless, and that the King was jealous, etc."

As the observant Doctor,—seated, perhaps, among the rushes with which the stage of Shakespeare's day was carpeted—looked across the footlights at the assembled belles and beaux of London he saw precisely what was seen by the eye that was stealthily applied to the half inch of opening between curtain and gilded column at the Opera House on Tuesday night; namely, men and women; and, save in the minor details of taste and superficial education, men and women remain the same through all the centuries. But had the ghost of Dr. F., with a phantom reserved-seat coupon in its diaphanous vest pocket, occupied a chair in the parquet of Manager Zimmerman's theatre just two hundred and seventy-seven years and eight months later he would have noticed a vast difference between the two versions of the play as presented,—the one by William Shakespeare, the other by Miss Mary Anderson. In fact, putting aside the question of stage-settings, costumes, properties, and effects, he would barely have recognized in the mutilated Anderson version the "Winter's Tale" of the old Globe Theatre. Nor, with the exception of the clever reconstruction of the dialogue and situations, leading up to the climax at the end of Act III., would he have noticed any improvement over the loose and rambling arrangement of the original text. On the contrary he would have observed and jotted down in his "Book of Plays, and Notes Thereof," that the latest adapters had rather increased than decreased the obscurity and improbability of the play, and had, with the single exception noted, failed to profit by the opportunities which the boldness of their attacks on the text afforded them.

Of course, our friend the Doctor, would have understood that nothing could be added to the text; changes therein—with the exception of the pardonable addition of the rhymed couplet from "All's Well that Ends Well" to the curtailed ending of the last act—being limited strictly to excisions. But would he not, with the rest of the audience, have been justified in looking for the introduction of such delicately conceived "business" as would have led up to, and have helped those unfamiliar with the story to understand what seems a most improbably sudden and uncalled-for jealousy on the part of the King? Even if the mental disposition of Leontes be taken into consideration, and, theoretically, an audience should not be expected to acquaint itself with such matters in advance, his ungovernable and unmanly rage, and the fierce denunciation of Hermione of which it is made the vehicle, will not bear analysis. The fourth and fifth acts, as presented by Miss Anderson, are open to the same criticism. They do not adequately set forth the story, and the result is a weakening of the general interest in the plot. So clumsily is the connection made between the fourth and fifth acts, that all the humor and charm of the pastoral scenes of the fourth act appear, when the end of the play is reached, to have been in the nature of an interpolation, and to have had no real bearing on the play as a whole. One no sooner becomes interested in the loves of Perdita and Florizel, than this altogether delightful pair are put aside to make way for characters in whom the audience has all but lost interest.

But one may make faces at the moon, and the result will be—the distortion of one's own countenance. So it is with this beautiful, poetical and exquisitely sensuous production of a play

that is generally acknowledged to be the particular one among all of Shakespeare's dramatic poems least available for the purposes of the player. The delicately shaded markings on the moon's magnified disc are not more beautiful than the individual lights and shadows of Miss Anderson's presentation, and we do not quarrel with the queen of night because the features suggested by her vast mountain ranges and burned-out craters do not blend into a more lovely countenance. And, though the plot of "A Winter's Tale" is improbable,—impossible, if you will,—though it be crude in construction—so crude that even the most talented artists of England have failed in their attempts to refine it into excellence—the play as a whole is in many ways beautiful; *exquisitely* beautiful; and there will always be a demand for true beauty; the beauty of innocence and unsullied love; the beauty that breathes from the writings of all those authors who—from Theocritus up to Shakespeare, from Shakespeare down to Ambrose Philips and his fellows—have caught the true pastoral spirit and have imprisoned it between the covers of books.

So enough of carping! Let us confine ourselves to eulogy. From the first note of the overture to the last recall of the star, beauty reigns supreme. The costumes, designed by eminent artists, the superb stage settings, colored so as to harmonize perfectly with the hues of the costumes, and themselves the work of artists foremost in their profession; softly blended lights so disposed as to enhance the effect of every stage picture; music and song rising, falling, and melting away in the distance; beautiful women and children lounging or disporting themselves upon the striped and spotted skins of wild beasts; handsome men moving in and out among the fluted columns of a king's palace; jeweled slaves, picturesque musicians with strange, old-world instruments set to their lips for the breathing of sweet melodies; flowers, incense and the wine of happy hearts;—these are some of the choice dishes of this feast of loveliness. After all these splendors, how gloomy seem the dark corridors of the prison, in one of whose cells lies the falsely accused Hermione. Then the somber court of justice with its imposing array of soldiery, its noisy, pushing, quarrelling mob of onlookers; the cold cruelty of the King and the sweet, pale face of his victim. It is all beautiful, either spiritually or sensuously, and the spectator is never conscious of an unpleasant degree of realism while witnessing the mental tortures inflicted upon the gentle and patient queen. In fact, the heights of unreality reached by Shakespeare in this play are insurmountable; and I confess to a feeling of genuine awe on meeting—the day after the performance—Camillo attired as an ordinary mortal walking the streets of the city.

That a great success was achieved by Miss Anderson in the fourth act, when, as Perdita, she led the *rinca fada*, or long dance, the dance of the shepherds and shepherdesses, there is not the slightest doubt. The vast audience,—one of those famous "coldly critical, unsympathetic Philadelphia audiences" one has heard so much about,—was aroused to positive enthusiasm over it; and it was only when the point of physical exhaustion was neared, that the "queen of curds and cream" was allowed to dismiss her fleeting shepherd lads and take needed rest in the arms of her beloved Florizel.

"Ah me! the fairest fair that ever poet sung!"

It seems to me that the Perdita, the Florizel, the Autolycus, and the Clown of this most admirable "Winter's Tale" could but with difficulty be matched. Florizel is an ideal prince, Autolycus an inimitable sly rogue, the Clown an incomparable rustic, and Perdita—a dream—an incarnation of the very soul of poetry. The dance of the shepherds and shepherdesses is worth traveling miles to see. Nothing approaching the perfection of its grace has been seen in Philadelphia before. It is a marvel of conception, arrangement, and execution; and it is with genuine regret that one sees the fawn-skin coats of the pipe-players vanish among the trees on the hill-side after the last note of their instruments has died away. Miss Anderson's dancing is a revelation of sylph-like grace and joyous abandonment to the spirit of innocent revelry. It possesses an indefinable and irresistible charm, and is the chief attraction of an already very attractive performance.

"Apprehend

Nothing but jollity"

says Florizel, and Jollity is crowned King of the Revels.

Of Miss Anderson's acting throughout the play, there is little to be said but in commendation. While her slender physique and maidenly beauty fit more naturally into the part of Perdita, her portrayal of the character of Hermione is a beautiful and touching piece of acting, finished and elaborated with much skill and artistic insight. In the closing scene, in which she appears as the mock statue that comes to life to gladden the repentant King, she is a feast for the eye, and brings to a fitting close a surpassingly lovely impersonation.

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

SOURCES OF PETROLEUM IN THE EASTERN HEMI-SPHERE.¹

EXCLUDING Russia's possessions, British Birmah appears to occupy the first rank in Asia, as regards the production of petroleum; for, according to English official documents, the quantity in the crude state supplied by that country amounts to 120,960 tons, thus securing to it the second place, when we count Russia in.

China produced in 1882, 82,410 tons of petroleum; while Japan possesses wells that have given birth to the most sanguine hopes, without justifying them, however; for in 1882 their product did not exceed 55,117 tons; yet as they are worked only by natives, nothing goes to prove that, submitted to European methods, they might not show altogether different results. This supposition becomes very probable, when we consider how little profit Japan has so far gotten from the enormous deposits of bituminous coal which she possesses. In fact, those in the island of Jesso are so rich that Mr. Lyman has set them down, approximately, at 400 milliard tons, and believes that they would suffice to maintain the world's consumption, at its present rate, for a score of centuries; and yet the exploitation of these inexhaustible treasures furnished to Japan in 1879, but the limited supply of 350,000 tons.

Persia seems to be exceedingly rich in naphtha springs, which, under a more enlightened government, would not fail to acquire great importance. Messrs. Stolze and Andreas recently published some interesting information on the subject. Among the wells taken notice of by them figure those situated southeast of Shuster and south of Dalaki, which, if managed in a less primitive fashion than they are at present, could give very rich returns. The two learned Germans are convinced that naphtha exists in abundance in the mountainous mass lying between Shuster and Giskan. According to them, the more generally it becomes recognized that the petroleum wells of Pennsylvania are far from being inexhaustible, the more significant becomes the importance of that vast naphtha-yielding region; for it would render Persia independent of Russia at an epoch when, America's contingent being exhausted, the naphtha of Baku might threaten to become the absolute master of the world's markets.

Very likely deposits of petroleum are not less frequently to be encountered in the regions situated southward of Persia; notably, in those traversed by the Tigris and Euphrates—the ancient Babylonia—for already eighteen centuries ago Diodorus of Sicily, remarked the great abundance of what he terms "earth pitch;" and he represented the springs supplying that substance as inexhaustible, since they did not in any degree diminish, in spite of the enormous quantity consumed by the inhabitants, who made use of it, both in the dry state, as a combustible, and in the liquid or pasty state, as a cement for building stones. Diodorus calls attention to the fact that the palaces in the city of Babylon, erected by Semiramis, were constructed by means of such a cement, but these important indications of the Grecian historians have not yet, as far as I can say, been verified, the region in question being little known; and consequently, during my stay at Bagdad, it was impossible for me to obtain information in relation thereto.

In Africa, Egypt shows deposits of petroleum along the Suez gulf, as well as in the Iamsah peninsula, 300 kilometres from the town of Suez. The first of these deposits is found at the foot of Jebel-Zeit, where, from a most remote day, petroleum has been known to exist. The ancient name of Mons Petroleus and the present one of Jebel-Zeit have exactly the same meaning—to wit, oil mountain,—while many historical facts go to prove that petroleum was commonly used by the Egyptians, not only in the embalming process, but likewise in the extraction of the gold and porphyry found between Rosseir and Berenice, the latter of which is the modern Bengazy.

As to the petroleum of Iamsah, its existence was not discovered until 1763, when the Marquis of Bassano obtained from the Egyptian government the right to work the sulphur mines on the shore of the Red Sea, Jebel-Zeit being therein included. The term of the grant, fixed at first at thirty years, was later extended to 1809. The grantees began their labors at Iamsah, where the presence of sulphur in a stratum of gypsum had for no little time been known. Yet these very expensive works were abandoned, as being insufficiently remunerative, although they had occasioned the discovery of petroleum. However, so precious a find was not appreciated at its just value, the concessions having been obtained merely for the sake of extracting the sulphur.

Not until 1884 did Nubae Pacha commission M. Debry, a Belgian engineer, to study the Iamsah peninsula in relation to petroleum. The labors undertaken by M. Debry resulted, in 1886, in the discovery, at depths of 32 and 41 meters, of many petroleum wells, from one of which issued a powerful stream, flowing out of

the pipes and spreading over the floor of the gallery. No precise measure of the quantity of liquid thus ejected having been made, it was approximately estimated at 500 cubic meters in twenty-four hours—two litres of water and one of petroleum. Unfortunately, no reservoirs being ready to receive the liquid, the conduits were closed; yet, at any rate, M. Debry had ascertained that the petroliferous deposits of the Red Sea were, from all appearances, susceptible of being profitably worked. So the Egyptian government proposed to have studies executed on a large scale, in order to give the industry the fullest development possible. Unexplained circumstances appear to have prevented the realization of the brilliant hopes conceived in that connection, for, although according to Mr. Joseph D. Weeks in the Egyptian budget for the year 1887 there figured a sum of 30,000 pounds, destined for the exploitation of Jebel-Zeit and Iamsah, Mr. Edgar Vincent, Financial Counselor of the Khedive, considered such an expenditure useless, declaring that, if before April first, 1887, no petroleum was found under favorable conditions, the works would be abandoned and the material sold. The learned American who relates the facts further observes that Egypt does not seem any longer to have a chance to alarm American producers, and doubtless, he would be charmed to have been able to say as much with regard to Russia.

Finally, in 1882, Australia and New Zealand furnished 478,706 tons, while as to Europe, the following countries deserve mention as producers of petroleum.

In Germany the uplands of the Sunbury Heath, a strait of country between the Elbe and the Weser, in the former kingdom of Hanover, contain quite rich deposits of naphtha, the working whereof is under the control of divers societies scattered about through almost the whole of Germany, yet in spite of this it appears that the industry is very inferior to what it might become.

Galicia furnishes annually a million quintals of petroleum, yet the naphtha yielding domain, extending along the northern base of the Carpathians, is very far from being adequately worked. The naphtha zone of Roumania gives annually about 200,000 quintals of crude petroleum, which zone may be regarded as a continuation of that of Galicia, constituting with the latter a domain completely independent of that of Russia, which extends along the Volga. Turning to Italy, we find that she supplied in 1882, 52,340 tons, and Austria 42,592 tons.

France owns but comparatively unimportant naphtha deposits, yet among such of them as are worked, there is one remarkable in a geological connection,—namely, that in the environs of Autun; for here the petroleum is found, not as in Russia, or as well nigh everywhere else in Europe, in the Tertiary strata, but in the Permian beds, in which M. Gaudry has discovered a curious reptile, named by him *Protiton petrolei*.

Outside of the countries that I have just passed in review, there are several others which produce petroleum in less quantity, but which one must also take into account when desiring to obtain the proximate amount of the universal production—an amount estimated by M. Hue at 100 million hectolitres, 64 millions of which belong to the United States, and 25 millions to Russia. The result is that the former nation alone furnishes much more than half of the petroleum produced by all the known countries of the world.

THE MYSTIC CITY.

ALL day long, and every day,
Along the rough and stony way
The crowds pass up and down,
And all the while a city lies,
Invisible to many eyes,
Without the market town.

The sounds of solemn festivals
Are heard beyond those circling walls,
And joyous chants arise,
And some there are whose eyes can see
The shining fruit, and waving tree,
And spires against the skies.

Without the gate a warder stands
Who bears a censer in his hands,
And when he swings it clear
The rolling clouds of incense rise,
Like golden mists, before the eyes
Of those who linger near.

Yet still the crowds who hurry down
The highway to the market town
See nothing of it all,

¹From *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, October 1st, 1888. Translation for THE AMERICAN, by William Struthers.

Till, man or maiden, suddenly
In some strange way some eyes can see
The warder and the wall.

Then, prince or pauper, sad or gay,
They leave the crowd to go its way,
And turn aside to stand
With others, who already wait,
Eager or hopeless, at the gate
Of that enchanted land.

KATHARINE PYLE.

REVIEWS.

ARCADY: FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE. A Study of Rural Life in England. By Augustus Jessop, D.D., Author of "One Generation of a Norfolk House," etc. Pp. xxv. and 251. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1887.

THE COMING OF THE FRIARS, and other Historic Essays. Pp. v. and 344. Same Author. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889.

DR. JESSOP, if we may judge from the portrait prefixed to the first of these volumes, has not rushed into literature in his immature youth. His first book appeared in 1879, when he must have passed the prime of life, and we find he had been a minister of the English church thirty-two years, when the first of his Arcady papers was written, two years later. But he is a man of unquestionable literary power and charm, and one must regret that these have been brought to the service of a wider public than his parish so late in life. He already ranks as a contributor to English periodicals who is watched for and welcomed by the judicious reader of that sort of literature; and we are not surprised that his "Study of Rural Life in England," has reached a third edition in less than two years.

His "Arcady" is one of the most suggestive of books to both the economist and the ethical sociologist, while equally attractive to those who will take it up with no more special scientific interest than grows out of a general curiosity as to how other men live. He writes from the closest observation of the classes who live by the land, especially the poorest, and in a spirit at once friendly and judicial. He believes they have made great gains in a material sense during the twenty-three years of his absence from them in a city parish; but that these have been attended with serious social losses. Life has lost color and interest. While a taste for music has grown wonderfully in English towns, it has died out in the country districts, especially through the suppression of the old church choirs, of which Mr. Thomas Hardy in "Desperate Remedies" has given us so graphic a picture. Also, the bell-ringing, which vexed Bunyan's soul, has disappeared. The brightness has vanished out of costume, and play out of life. There are no longer any games played except by mere children, and the rage for gentility has obliterated the simplicity and jollity which once prevailed. As a consequence Hodge is becoming a very dull fellow, and if he have a bright son the lad makes his way to the city to escape the dullness of Arcady. "The agricultural laborer's life has had all the joy taken out of it, and has become as dull and *sodden* a life as a man's well can be made." "I have seen children crying because it was holiday-time at the school, and they had nothing to do at home and *no place to play in!*"

The second volume deals with the past more than does the first. It also is devoted in part to Mr. Jessop's own corner of England, the East Anglian shire of Norfolk. We find very enjoyable the author's intense local attachment, equally with his English patriotism. There is nothing of it, however, in four of the essays, which deal with more general topics. The first is a study of Francis of Assisi and his friars, showing what a mediæval John Wesley did for a church which did not cast him out. The last is an account of Lodovick Muggleton, a contemporary of George Fox, and one of the many claimants to prophetic inspiration in Commonwealth times. We know from Muggleton that he and Fox encountered each other in no friendly fashion, but Fox never names him either in his "Journal" or his polemical writings. The sect he founded is not extinct in England nor, perhaps, in America either. A friend of ours met one of its members in Cincinnati some twenty years ago.

The three essays we like the best have a local bearing. That on "Village Life in Norfolk Six Hundred Years Ago" should be read by those who are inclined to study the Middle Ages through rose-colored spectacles of any kind, and especially those who are disposed to accept Prof. Thorold Rogers's perverse contrast of the condition of the average Englishman as he was then and as he is now. Another describes daily life in a mediæval monastery, showing how far the monk had then departed from the first sense of his name. Unless he were a Carthusian, of whom England had few, he spent no time in a cell, was seldom or never alone, but ate,

slept and worked in the presence of the whole community. Another essay sketches the growth of the University of Cambridge, giving many curious details and some sharp hits at modern abuses. But most powerful and graphic are two papers on "The Black Death in East Anglia," where fulness of local detail enables us to realize what a terrible calamity the pestilence was, and just how much social demoralization followed in its train. Dr. Jessop thinks, with Luke Wadding, it was the chief check to the religious fervor which bore fruit in the Mendicant Orders. We think the evidence is against him here. The controversy between William of St. Amour on the one side and Aquinas and Bonaventura on the other, which occurred nearly a century earlier, brought out the fact that the seeds of degeneracy which lay dormant in the Mendicant Orders from the first were already bringing forth their fruits. It is true that religion received a serious blow through the death of many devoted priests,—eight hundred beneficed clergy dying of the plague in East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk) alone.

We lay down both books with regret that they are not longer. The characteristic style, and play of lambent humor, the good sense combined with high principle, and the devotion of the man to the highest interests of his country, give his works a value which we believe will be accepted as permanent.

LETTERS FROM DOROTHY OSBORNE TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, 1652-54. Edited by Edward Abbott Parry, (Barrister at Law). Printed for Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

There are two classes of letters, just as there are two classes of diaries: the conscious and the unconscious. To the first class belong the published letters of Alexander Pope, perhaps the least interesting correspondence of any man of considerable note, simply because he overhauled and garbled them with the intent that the public should exclaim: "What a fine gentleman is this Mr. Pope!" Very different are the letters before us, the genuine and pure outpourings of a true woman's heart, intended only for the eye of him to whom that heart was given, and breathing a spirit of virtue and understanding refreshing in comparison with the fetid atmosphere of insincerity and intrigue that was soon to characterize the period of the Restoration.

Dorothy Osborne's story deserves quite as much attention from its picturesqueness as from her subsequent marriage with the distinguished statesman, Sir William Temple. As the negotiator of the Triple Alliance that set Louis XIV. at defiance for at least a time and proved King Charles's the only traitorous heart in England, and as the diplomatist who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the marriage of William and Mary, by which the Protestant Succession was eventually insured, Sir William Temple has gained a place for himself in English history. As a graceful and elegant essayist at a time when English prose had lapsed between the vigorous latinity of Milton and the still distant dawn in the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, Temple must continue to hold no mean position in English literature.

Dorothy Osborne, born in 1627, was the daughter of a cavalier who nearly ruined himself, like many another brave man, in the service of a faithless king. Temple met Dorothy in Guernsey, where her father commanded for the king. An attachment sprang up between them, but owing to questions of politics and fortune, and personal reasons, the steadfastness of the young people was put to a severe trial for many years; only to be followed, when they had triumphed over all, by a further and perhaps more terrible test. After their betrothal Dorothy was attacked by that most grievous foe of our ancestors, the small-pox, which destroyed her beauty. Temple, however, remained true to his attachment, and soon after married her. Of Lady Temple's subsequent life we know little, save that she accompanied her husband in many of his diplomatic missions, retiring with him to Moor Park in 1686, where she died in 1695. Temple followed in 1699, and they lie buried together in Westminster Abbey.

As far back as 1838 Macaulay called attention to the admirable *naïveté* of Dorothy Osborne's letters, of which he affirms that "very little of the diplomatic correspondence of that generation is so well worth reading." Macaulay had only seen a few extracts from these letters, published two years before in the Appendix to Courtenay's "Life of Sir William Temple." From the hint there contained the present editor has been led to a publication of the complete series. We cannot but commend the judicious manner in which he has performed what must have proved a pleasing task, completely sinking himself into his subject, yet never withholding necessary and adequate information.

Mistress Dorothy was by no means an ineligible young woman. Of excellent family, although it had lost almost nine-tenths of its property in support of the ring; handsome, if we are to believe report and the portrait by Sir Peter Lely; and possessed of wit and understanding far beyond the average of her times, we are not surprised to find no less a personage than Henry Crom-

well, the younger son of the Lord Protector, among her suitors. It was one of her brother's manœuvres against Temple, to whom he was entirely averse, to keep poor Dorothy under constant treaty of marriage. Her letters to Temple are full of arch allusions to her various suitors, their discomfiture, retreat, and subsequent consolation elsewhere. Fortunately she was quite able to take care of herself, though we can readily imagine a temper less constant and less clever overcome by such assiduity.

News, gossip, humor directed against her suitors or tiresome visitors and relations, and an occasional little traitorous innuendo all go to cloak a deep, womanly spirit that flows like a strong undercurrent beneath these ripples. There is much talk about difficulties with carriers, the setting of seals, which seems to have been a matter attended with great nicety, and the exchange of books.

We must remember that this was long before Richardson and Fielding had created the modern novel. Madam de Scudéri still reigned supreme, the crowned goddess of the interminable. *La Reine Marguerite*, *Cléopâtre*, *Chrys*, *L'illustre Bassa*, these were the dainties to which the industrious reader sat down. It was like an alderman's dinner or a barbecue, and we are not surprised to hear of Dorothy's writing of one of them, "I have six tomes of it here." How many more there were, it is impossible to tell.

To attempt any of Mistress Dorothy's opinions—and she was a young woman with a mind of her own—to quote her demands of a husband, her verdict in a certain sermon, her quaint and naïve sayings of persons and things is impossible here. It is enough to say that these letters have much of that irresistible charm to be found in Dorothy's contemporary, gossip little Pepys, although Dorothy Osborne was as far above Pepys in education and station as she was in conduct and understanding. F. E. S.

HYMNS AND HYMNOLOGY: "LAUDES DOMINI."

Dr. Charles S. Robinson opened a new age in American hymnology by his "Songs of the Sanctuary," in 1862. Since that he has published a series of hymn-books with music, of which his "Laudes Domini" (1884) is the latest and best. There is nothing as yet in the American literature which surpasses it as a whole, although Dr. Hall's "Evangelical Hymnal," the Andover "Songs of the Faith," and Dr. Hitchcock's and Dr. Eddy's two collections excel it on some points. It is published by The Century Company, (New York), in three forms. There is the full and unabridged edition for church use; then an abridgement for use in devotional meetings; and also a selection with additions of appropriate hymns and tunes for use in the Sunday School. This last: "Laudes Domini for the Sunday School," containing 356 hymns and tunes, is before us. It is meant to supersede his "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday School," issued before "Laudes Domini" was prepared. It contains a large share of modern poetry and music, while including a great number of established favorites. There are, for instance, ten by Watts and as many by Wesley, and five by Montgomery. But we count nearly thirty by writers whom we know to be of the Tractarian school, which has so greatly enriched our store of good hymns, besides thirteen translations from Greek or Latin, and fifteen from the German, including "Holy Night, Peaceful Night" whose authorship is not given. Dr. Bonar has nine hymns, Mr. Lynch but one, Mr. T. H. Gill none, while Miss Havergal and other modern writers of less worth than these, are, if anything, too amply represented. We suppose it is impossible, in the era of Moody and Sankey singing, to absolutely exclude jingle from a Sunday-school collection. There is not much of it in this book, but such hymns as "Shall We Gather at the River?" "Come to Jesus," "Oh, Have You Heard of a Beautiful Stream," "Beautiful Zion, Built Above," and a few others would have pleased us better by being missing.

In the music, as in the hymns, there is an effort to combine the old and the new in due measure; but every fresh hymn book indicates a growing taste for English choral tunes. R. E. T.

SYRIAC GRAMMAR, WITH BIBLIOGRAPHY, CHRESTOMATHY AND GLOSSARY. By Dr. Eberhard Nestle. Translated from the German by Archd. R. S. Kennedy, B. D. New York: B. Westermann & Co. 1889.

English speaking students are fortunate in being no longer compelled to study an Oriental language in a poor English textbook or in a German style known as "scientific German," frequently less intelligible than the unknown language with which they are seeking to become acquainted. The famous series of short grammars called the *Porta Linguarum Orientalium*, edited by Dr. Petermann, is now going through a second edition under the editorial care of Dr. Strack of the University of Berlin. As illustrative of the change of twenty years we need simply recall the fact that the first edition was published in Latin.

Dr. Nestle brings to the task ripe scholarship and an ability to express himself briefly and clearly. He undertook the book

simply because it was demanded, though he states that the present need of Syriac study consists in the investigation of special linguistic and historical questions.

Syriac is in itself the least interesting of all the Semitic languages, since properly speaking it has no literature, yet it is of great historical importance as preserving a mass of material of inestimable value for Church History, and for the study of comparative Semitic grammar it furnishes more data than any other single language of the group. The Bibliography is exceptionally good, being the most complete of the series. The Chrestomathy is ample and well selected. The translation is carefully made though susceptible of improvement. The English edition had the advantage of the revision of Prof. Georg Hofmann of Kiel, one of the best Semitic philologists living. C. A.

DEUTSCHE NOVELLETEN-BIBLIOTHEK. Band II. Von Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1888.

This little book, which forms the second volume of the German Novellettes edited by Dr. Bernhardt, differs from the first, so the editor says, in the fact that while the first collection of tales included only "such as were of a somewhat sombre character," these are in a "lighter and more cheerful vein." The volume contains six short stories all by well-known writers, among them "Der Simpel," (the Simpleton), by Helen von Götzendorf-Grabowski, though quite improbable in incident, is very well told, and the mistakes of one of the characters, a young English woman, in her struggles with the German language are very amusing and instructive for the young student. Of the two stories by Heinrich Seidel—"Der Gute alte Onkel" and "Leberecht Hünchen"—the latter is a charming idyl—one of those pure and wholesome stories for which the literature of the Germans is unsurpassed. It teaches the beautiful lesson of contentment, and the key-note to the whole tale is found in the second paragraph: "Leberecht Hünchen was one of those favored ones, upon whose cradle a kindly fairy had laid the best of all gifts—the art of being happy; he possessed the gift of absorbing honey from every flower—even from the poisonous ones." The book is printed in very clear type and provided with ample notes, which the student will find very helpful.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE Presbyterian Board of Publication have re-published John Williams's "Missionary Enterprises in the South-Sea Islands," with an Introduction by Rev. Dr. William P. Breed. The book is one of the classics of missionary literature, and derives additional interest from the fact that its author was killed by the natives of Eromanga in 1839, on a spot where the children of his murderers, now Christianized, have erected a monument to his memory. In no part of the world have Protestant missionaries accomplished more than in the great archipelago, in which the beginnings of their labors are here described. Yet, as Dr. Breed says, the American Churches are much less familiar with the results in this than in other fields, because with the exception of the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, the work has been done by English missionaries chiefly. The book is written in a simple and unpretentious style, and contains much information about the natives, derived from personal observation and their own accounts. It is the first of a series which the Board intends to publish.

Those who know Dr. J. R. Miller's "Week-Day Religion" will be pleased to find a companion volume in his "Practical Religion: a Help for the Common Days." There are so many devotional works overburdened with a kind of technical language, and not overburdened with either thought or suggestion that it is a pleasure to find a writer who is neither conventional nor commonplace. Dr. Miller takes cues from all quarters,—from Carlyle, Tolstoi, Lowell, and whoever else can help him to impress the truth in hand. And he always has a leading idea which gives unity to his chapter. (Presbyterian Board of Publication.)

An English version of Paola Mantagazza's book for boys, called "Testa," has been made by Luigi Ventura, being a translation from the tenth Italian edition. The fact shows how this book is valued in its own land, and there is reason for believing that it will meet with something of the same favor in this country. "Testa" is a cleverly planned attempt to induce young people to give thoughtful attention to educational and moral subjects, by surrounding those themes with natural living interest. The idea is somewhat similar to that of the old favorite "Rollo" books, but the treatment here is more elevated and dignified. "Testa" is perhaps rather too didactic, and may appeal only to exceptionally good boys, but it is an able and conscientious performance. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Florida of To-day," by James Wood Davidson, A.M., is the latest of the useful guide books issued by D. Appleton & Co.

We have here in short compass a reasonably full summary of all the facts which the average tourist or settler is likely to require, the knowledge being set forth with practical directions, and attractively as well. After giving a brief sketch of the history of Florida, Mr. Davidson has instructive chapters on geography, climate, productions, routes of travel, and similar essential points.

"Our Kin Across the Sea," by J. C. Firth, is a very superficial specimen of bookmaking. We have to say this despite the fact that the writer is a warm admirer of matters and things in the United States, and while it would be a pleasure to his Kin to return the compliment. Mr. Firth is a New Zealander who recently made the grand tour of the States, and became so enthusiastic over his experiences that when he reached London he determined to put them into print. Mr. J. A. Froude furnishes a preface to the book, in which he informs the reader that Mr. Firth is a solid man of business and not in any way a literarian. Without being that, however, he might, as a practical man, have known better than to commit and omit things as he has done here. As a single illustration, such a subject as Protection is discussed in a single paragraph. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

"A Fair Emigrant," a novel by Rosa Mulholland (Appleton's "Town and Country Library") is a tale of Irish settlers in Minnesota. It gives a picture of life in the New Country, with some pleasing sketches of character. It is a lively and interesting story.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE long-promised Grolier Club edition of the "Philobiblion" of Richard de Bury, for which Prof. West of Princeton has collected many manuscripts in various public libraries of Europe, will be issued in a few weeks.

"The Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," and Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads" will be the next issues in Putnam's "Knickerbocker Nuggets."

Judge Benjamin Patton, of Ohio, is collecting material for a life of Edwin M. Stanton.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke has a new novel nearly ready. We see it described as "The Story of a Saint and a Sinner," but do not know that such is the title of the book.

A collection for the family of a prominent author or journalist generally meets with a satisfying response from the profession, showing that literary folks are generous to their comrades. A late example of this fact is the success that has attended the appeal for the widow and daughter of Matthew Arnold. Some £7,000 have been raised for the fund.

Messrs. Putnam's "Story of the Nations" series, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is evidently a success. It has reached its twentieth volume in America and its eighteenth here, and includes the most varied branches of history, from the traditions of Chaldæ to the wrongs of Ireland. Six or seven of the volumes are in the second edition, and two of them—"Rome" and "The Moors in Spain"—are in the third. Considering that the editions range from 1,000 to 1,500 copies and represent only the English sales, it is clear that after all there is a considerable taste for popular history reading in this country. Some of the series, we believe, command a circulation of twenty thousand in America, especially when they are taken on by a Reading Society. Why do not the Incorporated Authors, in their own interest, get up a Reading Society here, with their noble selves as committee to select their own books?

Belford Clark & Co. will soon publish a novel of German musical life, called "Janus," written by Edward Irenæus Stevenson. One of the figures in it is the composer Meyerbeer.

Mr. Francis Galton, the intimate friend of Darwin, has written a book called "Natural Inheritance," which will soon appear in London.

Prof. Paolo Mantegazza, the famous Italian scientist, has just issued the first part of his work on the nervousness of the present age and its causes. The volume is called "Il Secolo Tartufo."

Dean Bradley has completed the first part of his Life of Dean Stanley, which will be about a third of the entire work. The Dean undertook the biography after the death of Mr. Theodore Walrond, at the particular request of Dr. Vaughan, who was unable to do it himself. If Dean Bradley's Life of his distinguished predecessor is anything like as admirable a biography as Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold," he will be very fortunate.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce among their early publications the first volume of the "Writings of Washington," edited by W. C. Ford; "A Manual of Oriental Antiquities," by Ernest Babelon; "From Japan to Grenada," by James Henry Chapin, D. D.; "Business, A Practical Treatise," by James Platt; and several new essays in the "Questions of the Day" series.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohutt's long promised "Commentary on the Talmud" is soon to appear. It was strongly endorsed at a recent meeting of the national association of Hebrew ministers and will no doubt be an authority on this subject.

Prof. S. R. Gardiner will soon publish the second volume of his "History of the Great Civil War." The scheme of this work is very elaborate,—and it is to be feared too diffuse. Prof. Gardiner declares his intention of presenting his 17th Century studies as long as life lasts, bringing out a volume every two years. So far he has but reached the events of 1647.

The destiny of a successful novel nowadays is to be ultimately adapted for the stage. Mr. Rider Haggard's "She," Mr. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Campbell Praed's "Ariane," and Mr. F. C. Phillip's "As in a Looking-Glass" are cases in point. It is said that "Robert Elsmere" has been dramatized, but it is difficult to be sanguine about the success of the experiment. Mrs. Ward's novel seems much too introspective and analytical to become a good drama. The plot is thin, and the characters hardly lend themselves to dramatic treatment.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE "Complete Index to *Littell's Living Age* (Edward Roth of Philadelphia), has reached the word "Tale" in the department of "Fiction."

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, Mr. Andrew D. White will resume his "Chapters in the Warfare of Science," with a paper on "Demoniac Possession and Insanity."

Messrs. Tiltotson & Co. of England, have opened an office in New York with a view of supplying English novels for publication in American newspapers.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has written a serial novel for the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Ella Loomis Pratt, a new writer, has treated Yankee life and dialect in a novel called "A Gentleman of Fairden," which is announced by *The Literary News* to run through its columns this year.

The American Chemical Journal, published by Johns Hopkins University, makes a change with the current number, beginning its 11th volume. Eight numbers a year will hereafter be printed, or monthly except in July, August, September and October. The price has been raised from \$3 to \$4 a year.

ART NOTES.

ALMOST precisely a year ago,—to wit, on the 26th of January, 1888, a contract was entered into in Washington between Secretary Endicott, of the War Department, and representatives of Messrs. Falguier and Mercie, sculptors, of Paris, for the erection of monument in Washington to the memory of Lafayette and his compatriots who took part with us in our Revolutionary War. In accordance with that contract the sculptors have completed plaster models of the work, photographs of which have been received and published in this country. The design includes a statue of Lafayette as the young enthusiast who landed on our shores at the age of twenty years to devote life and fortune to the cause of liberty. The statue stands on a pedestal nine feet high, with a base three feet high and twelve feet square. On the right side of the pedestal are statues of Rochambeau and Duportail, and on the left are D'Estaing and De Grasse, the two former representing the army and the two latter the navy of France. In front is a classic female figure representing youthful America presenting the sword of honor to Lafayette which Congress awarded him in 1779.

The figures are to be of bronze, and the shaft and base of dark marble or other stone corresponding with the bronze in color. The work is to be finished in one year from this time.

A movement that will come to be regarded as corresponding with this memorial to Lafayette in Washington, is the proposal to erect a statue of Washington in Paris. The suggestion for such a statue originated long ago with Talleyrand in a memorial address to Napoleon as First Consul. Napoleon was not an admirer of Washington and took no action in the matter. The proposition has been revived several times since, and after the revolution of 1848, when a strong interest in America was awakened, Lamartine started a popular subscription for a marble statue of Washington to be accorded an honorary place among the Heroes of Liberty in some grand scheme which the national government was expected to undertake. Several members of the American colony in Paris have taken more or less active interest in the matter from time to time, but nothing of moment has ever been accomplished until the present undertaking was set on foot about a year ago. It now looks as though the money might be raised, and it is even hoped that the work may be put in commission by the 22d of February next.

Among the many commissions awaiting their turn in the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens is one for a portrait statue of Peter Cooper. It will be two years before the artist can undertake this work, but art is long and time is fleeting. The statue is to be a seated figure, larger than life, cast in bronze. These are all the limitations, the artist being left free in other respects to exercise his own discretion. The work will be located in a small triangular enclosure hardly large enough to be called a park, immediately in front of the Cooper Institute. The funds are furnished by private contribution.

The 59th Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will open on Thursday the 24th inst. The time for receiving contributions expired on the 12th inst., and the final collections were made in this city on the 8th inst. It is understood that among the Philadelphia contributors are Miss Alice Barber, Miss Phoebe D. Hall, Mr. Jas. B. Sword, Mr. F. De Bourg Richards, Mr. Geo. Wright, Mr. F. DeCrano, Messrs. Carl Weber, and C. Philip Weber, Mr. Stephen Parrish, Mr. C. H. Shearer, Mr. Geo. B. Wood, and Mr. Herman Simon.

The Temple Trust Fund, available for prizes and the purchase of pictures available for this exhibition amounts to \$1,800. Two medals may be awarded, one of gold for the best figure picture and one of silver for the best landscape. It seems to be optional with the Directors of the Academy whether they make any use of this fund or not. They may award medals and they may buy pictures, or they may do neither. Last year they did neither. What they will do this year, if anything, remains to be seen.

The Art Institute of Chicago seems to be a live organization and always has some undertaking of interest on hand to keep its purposes "in evidence," so to speak. At present the Institution has a loan collection of the Old Dutch Masters on exhibition which is attracting much attention. It is said to be the most extensive and thoroughly representative collection of the kind ever brought together in America, fully illustrating the leading Dutch schools from the earliest times to the 18th century. The largest proportion of the pictures, Chicago furnished, several of the collectors there having masterpieces by Tennyers, Von Ostade, Hans Memling, and others, but loans were also made from private galleries in New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and even Paris and Antwerp sent over priceless treasures to aid in making the collection as full and complete as possible.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ONE more skull of the Neanderthal race was discovered last year. The skulls found at Neanderthal and Canstadt are supposed to represent the quarternary man of Europe. This skull was discovered in the bed of the Loire, in France, in making excavations for the foundations of the piers of a railroad viaduct. Unlike previously discovered remains of the race, this skull was not found associated with the bones of extinct animals, but with bones of existing species and varieties, which fact seems to show that the archaic race of Neanderthal survived in France until a geologically speaking—recent period. The peculiarities of the skull were described by Dr. Harvey in the *Revue L'Anthropologie*, May 15, 1888.

Volume II. of the *American Anthropologist*, published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society of Washington, opens with an article by Dr. Washington Matthews on Navajo gambling songs. Prof. Otis T. Mason contributes an interesting paper on the beginning of the Carrying Industry. Dr. Franz Boas writes on Alternating Sounds, with reference to a phenomenon noticed among children, and known as sound-blindness. Mr. J. Owen Dorsey contributes some notes on the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Mr. Dorsey states that on going there in 1884 he found no Indians in their native attire. Mr. James H. Blodgett describes suffrage and its mechanism in the United States and Great Britain.

M. Govi, an Italian savant, recently presented a paper to the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he claims for Galileo the distinction of having discovered the microscope as well as the telescope. He has found a book, printed in 1610, according to which Galileo had already directed a tube fitted with lenses to the observation of small near objects. In a letter written in 1614, the philosopher states that he had been able to observe through a lens the movements of minute animals and their organs of sense. He says he had "seen and observed flies as large as sheep, and how their bodies were covered with hairs, and they had sharp claws." The date usually given for the discovery of the microscope is 1621, the invention being ascribed to Cornelius Drebbel, a Dutchman. A claim has also been made that the microscope is the invention of an Englishman, even prior to the date assigned to Galileo.

Considerable attention has been attracted by the publication

of the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, "Women to whom patents have been granted by the U. S. Government from 1790 to 1888." The book is a quarto of 44 pages, and records about 2,500 issues and some 57 re-issues. The first was taken out by Mary Kies in 1800, for "straw-weaving with silk or thread." The patents are generally confined to domestic arts and conveniences or articles of women's apparel. Some, however, are more ambitious. In 1864 Mary Montgomery, of New York, patented an "improved war vessel," and also "an improvement in locomotive wheels." None of the 2,500 patents record the discovery or application of a new principle.

The latest issue of the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute of this city contains an article read by Prof. C. H. Koyl, of Swarthmore College, before that body in November last. The paper describes an invention made by Prof. Koyl, which looks toward greater surety in signalling railroad trains at night. The ordinary semaphore, or signal-arm, with its lamp attachment, is generally regarded as imperfect for night-service, as it is liable to be confused with other lights of the same kind. In Prof. Koyl's invention the arm is inlaid with a glass-reflector and is bent in a paraboloid shape, thus reflecting the light from the lantern at the axis in straight lines up or down the track. By colored glass adjusted at the lantern, the arm gives a bright band of red when set at "danger," and a clear white band when set at fall or "go ahead." To enable the band to be seen around curves, the surface of the reflecting glass is corrugated. During the day as well, the parabolic semaphore is also a color signal, for when horizontal, nothing is seen but the red frame; and when dropped, nothing but the glass lighted by the white sky. Dr. Koyl's invention has, we understand, been patented in this country and abroad, and its advantages are so obvious that its extensive introduction seems only a question of time.

A feature of the canal routes at the Isthmus of Panama which, we notice, has been made the subject of report, is the likelihood of damage to the canal from earthquakes. The Nicaragua route has been objected to on this ground. In his report on the general features of the route Mr. Menocal says: "I have examined very carefully some bare walls, standing without brace or support, and rising to the height of, I should say, forty feet, and did not find a crack in them. One, especially, seems threatening to fall with the wind. Yet they stand there as they have stood since 1854. I also had occasion to show the U. S. Commissioners dams that had been built surely over 100 years ago, and which manifest no imperfections that can be detected by the closest observations."

The fact that car-rails in active service seldom suffer deterioration from rust, while others less used do, is susceptible of a very simple explanation. The iron hydrate, the ordinary iron-rust, is forced by the pressure of passing wheels into combination with the iron of the rail, forming a magnetic oxide which protects the rail from further action. The rust which forms on all rails during a rain or damp weather has hardly time to dry before this combination takes place on the rails in active use. In an experiment quoted in proof of this explanation, the scales on that surface of a rail which received the greatest pressure were removed by the aid of a wire brush and submitted to analysis. They were found to be composed of magnetic oxide mixed with a variable quantity of ferric oxide, and apparently a small proportion of free iron.

One of the most obvious of the advantages of the electric light is that it can be put in use when a flame of gas or oil would perish from lack of oxygen. The Hoosac Tunnel, on the Fitchburg Railroad, Mass., has hitherto been unlighted, all signalling of trains being done by means of explosion of torpedoes. The tunnel is, moreover, continually full of smoke, gas, and sulphur. About a week ago, trial was made of an electric plant which will furnish the tunnel 1,200 large-sized lights. These are placed 40 feet apart on both sides, and alternating, thus making one lamp for every twenty feet. A small building at the west portal contains the engines, dynamos, and other necessary machinery.

The Washington correspondent of *Science*, in mentioning Prof. Virchow's recent book, "Medical Remembrances of an Egyptian Journey," speaks of the theory that the skulls of negroes and others become thicker and harder by exposure to the sun. In some of the burial fields visited by Prof. Virchow, the skulls dated from Roman times and were very thick and hard. Herodotus mentions that the skulls of the slain Egyptians were hard in comparison to the brittle ones of the Persians, and attributes it to the early exposure of children to the heat of the sun. Prof. Virchow's expedition found children exposed in this way in the open fields, being put into immense clay bowls for safe keeping in their parents' absence. The theory that the proverbially hard skull of the African negro is an adaptation of nature to bear the intense solar heat, in the absence of other explanation, seems plausible.

Speaking of the value of the telephone, for use in the country in connection with a proposed State Weather Bureau service, a recent pamphlet by Prof. F. M. Nipher, of Missouri, says: "In 1893 the telephone will become public property, and it will then be possible for county telephone services to be established, putting each farm in communication with a county seat. Telephone service can be rendered for a sum which will be utterly insignificant when compared with the advantages which it will bring. Farmers can then keep informed of the markets, can sell their produce before leaving their homes, and will be able to save much time which they now waste during the busy season of harvest. In addition, there will grow up a system of harvest storm warnings. It will be very easy for any county telephone system to give its subscribers a general warning of an approaching thunder-storm, and to transmit that information to such other counties as may be in danger. It seems certain that this can and will be done, and there is no reason that this should be done by the national weather-service."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

AT the meeting of the Historical Society, Monday evening, there was a good attendance of members and others. Four topics were presented: Dr. C. J. Stillé discussed the difference between the two systems of English penal transportation, to the American colonies, and to Australia. The former related to Virginia only, —or, possibly, in a small degree, to Maryland, also,—and included persons banished after the political troubles of the Seventeenth Century, and others convicted of minor offenses. It included but a small part even of the Virginia settlers, and ceased, of course, at the date of American Independence. Transportation to New South Wales began about 1786, and included large numbers of offenders who would otherwise have been hanged. There can, of course, be no reasonable comparison between the two systems, though such comparison has sometimes been made in English publications, suggesting that the American colonies were the predecessors of Botany Bay, as a penal settlement, and it was one of these remarks, recently repeated, which occasioned Dr. Stillé's examination of the subject.

Dr. D. G. Brinton proposed, and the Society adopted, a resolution to appoint a committee to direct the collection, collation, and analysis of the Indian geographical names of Pennsylvania. In some interesting remarks accompanying his motion, Dr. Brinton pointed out that these names, of which the number in present use is large, are descriptive in their character, and have, if correctly translated, an important historical value. They can now be intelligently studied and interpreted, but it is probable that the scholars now living, versed in the Indian dialects,—mainly, if not entirely the Lenni Lenape and Iroquois,—which relate to this State, will not leave behind them any successors, so that the work must be done in this generation, or run the risk of permanent neglect.

The subject of the first city charter of Philadelphia,—was it 1691 or 1701?—was received by a paper read by Col. J. Granville Leach, on Humphrey Morrey, who was named as Mayor in the charter of 1791, granted by Thomas Lloyd, acting as Deputy Governor. Morrey was a Friend, and came from England, by way of New York, to this Colony, probably about 1685. Whether he acted at all under this charter of 1691 does not appear by any records, except perhaps one recently discovered scrap. He appears to have been a man of intelligence and wealth, who retired late in life to his country place in Cheltenham and died there. Colonel Leach had collected a number of data concerning him, and so revived recollection of a figure of some importance in local affairs, who had been almost entirely lost sight of. In the brief discussion which followed the paper, it appeared to be conceded that the charter of 1791 was substantially a nullity. The probability is that the suspension of Penn's authority, in 1692, and the appointment of Governor Fletcher, operated as a cancellation of it,—if indeed it had been in force at all,—and it is certain that the city charter of Penn, in 1701, which had always been regarded as the beginning of the present government, until the recent discovery of the other document, treated the subject as new and original, ignoring any previous city organization.

Dr. James J. Levick read a very interesting colloquial paper, describing visits during the past year to Penny Drayton, the birthplace of George Fox, and to Swarthmore Hall, where he for some time lived. The latter place is familiar by repeated descriptions, but few American pilgrims, even of his own sect, appear to visit Drayton, though it may be reached from Birmingham by a railroad ride of about an hour, and is located in a charming nook of pastoral Leicestershire. Dr. Levick describes the house in which Fox was born as still standing, and a small monument has been erected by a local landholder, commemorating the fact of Fox's birth, and briefly stating his life-work.

CRITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

UNION WITH CANADA.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, in *The Epoch*.

WE feel that there should be no divided empire on the Great Lakes, and we are not insensible to the grandeur of a continental boundary. The few French and Spanish inhabitants who came to us with the Louisiana purchase soon became Americanized, and learned and adopted the English language in their legislative assemblies, their courts, and their laws. In fact, our acquisitions of territory, hitherto, with only inconsiderable accessions of population, have presented no serious obstacles to National expansion. A Canadian union would perpetuate our peace policy, as well as our policy of a small standing army, and would leave no reciprocity of retreat for criminal fugitives. The very extensive wheat fields of the Canadian territories, as a supplement to our own, would prove a welcome guaranty against any possible future deficiencies of American crops. Their bituminous coal would be convenient to our Eastern States, and there might be an equal demand for our abundant anthracite in their wintry climate. Certainly the cost would be considerably cheapened. Their wild lands would be a timely and almost boundless reinforcement of our forest and timber lands. Although our original hardy American fishermen could not be expected to survive a Canada union, all the fisheries and all the fishermen would at last be ours, and the difference would be chiefly noted among our future throng of sailors by their slightly provincial accent. Our naval squadrons would still be manned by thoroughly-trained seamen. The people of the Dominion are largely of the same English-speaking stock with ourselves. Their jurisprudence and courts are based on similar general principles. They have been practically instructed in a representative form of government, and understand the omnipotence of popular majorities. There is some reason to hope that, as additional States, their history would be fairly creditable and not greatly inferior to that of some of our older States. A union must first be asked for on the part of the Dominion or it will not be worth the having. It cannot be hastened by any effort of ours, but all such efforts will retard it. If there is now a great difference in the estate and property of the parties, that difference will be likely to be greater fifty years hence. There is no reason why the United States should take the initiative as to a union with the Canadas. With the highest Christian ethics, let us do unto them whatsoever we would have them do unto us; and, if ever the effervescent predictions concerning our "manifest destiny" shall, by the determination of Providence, be fulfilled, we may hope American statesmanship will be sufficient to give assurance that a union with our northern neighbors will advance the future dignity of our country and the permanent prosperity of the people.

THE MORAL PURPOSE IN HOWELLS'S NOVELS.

Anna Laurens Dawes in *Andover Review*.

WHATEVER qualities may or may not be necessary to literary art in its last development, whatever may be the use and place of the lighter sort of fiction, he wishes to do his work on a higher plane. His books do not belong to the realm of entertainment, but take a more serious place. He is not satisfied that his work should please,—perhaps he does not very much care that it should,—he would have it a factor in life. There is an undoubted place and time for the ephemeral story, and the exciting romance, but Mr. Howells insists that fiction ought not to stop there. If the novel is the flower of our period of literature, as seems to be generally conceded, it must have some real and permanent value, and it must also be true that we shall continue to have more than one class of novels. Sometimes, at least, fiction may become a potent thing in life, and so among its forces, not its recreations. Here is a writer whose books will not do for the idle hour or the hour of fatigue, and who does not mean they shall. They must be read in a strenuous mood. This view of the possible place and power of Howells's fiction raises it to a very high rank, and puts the question of its value to a different test from that commonly adopted.

ART AT THE FRENCH SALON.

Nineteenth Century, (London.)

IN all great epochs of art the painter frankly accepted certain great canons of religious, social, or artistic convention. He thoroughly felt his art to be the expression of the religious, social, and intellectual movement of his time. He took it to be his business to give to that movement color and form. His art was not at all self-sufficing and detached. It was simply one of the artistic modes of expressing what was deepest and most commanding in the spiritual world. The painter was the servant; the free, willing, creative servant, but the servant of the priest, the thinker, the poet, and the statesman. In all great ages of art the artist's

subject was expected to conform to given conditions. It must be simple, familiar, noble, traditional and beautiful. Nowadays it is too often enigmatical, eccentric, mean, whimsical, or disgusting. Phidias and the great Greeks represented the gods and heroes of whom Homer sang, the great memories of national history, the beings in whom centred the worship, reverence, and admiration of men, the loveliest women known to the city, the finest champions in the games. Raphael and his fellows painted the great types of religious adoration, the familiar mythologies, great men and great events in history. But in all cases, whether the subject was sacred or secular, old or new, it was always simple, familiar, noble, traditional, and beautiful. Nowadays a painter seems to consider that his business is to invent something absolutely new, if possible queer, accidental, personal, comic, namby-pamby, or *bizarre*.

It is, of course, in the Salon at Paris that conspicuous examples are seen of the modern craving for new and startling subjects. Not that there is any real "French school," as some persons fancy. For the Salon contains examples of fifty schools, the works of painters from almost every civilized nation, representing a score of very different ideals of art. But in the Salon, with the audacity, license, versatility, and power it collects, are seen examples of the best and worst types of modern aim in art. Humanity, pathos, imagination, tenderness, bestiality, lust, ferocity, impudence, and tomfoolery jostle each other in the fierce struggle to attract the notice of the public. All is wild democratic license. Filth, disease, death, carnage, torture, prurient prying into things which decency and self-respect keep covered, the secrets of the dissecting-room, of the consulting-room, of the studio, of the dressing-room, of the slums and the sewers, form the inspiration of pictures equally with devotion, poetry, sympathy and dignity. The cold, hard, dry, photographic presentment of a vulgar madman committing a brutal murder is as foul a subject as ever painter imagined. Zolaism is indeed rampant in art when this is possible. But in literature even a ghastly murder does not stand out in such visible crude brutality. And no one is obliged to read Zola unless he deliberately choose. To expose on a life-size canvas to the public gaze Zolaism in its crudest shape is an offense against civilization, which every decent man and woman ought to treat as an unpardonable outrage.

SOCIAL CELEBRITIES ON THE STAGE.

Mary Anderson in North American Review.

IT would be a destructive blow to the existence of such a thing as dramatic art, if a social leader, equipped with a pleasing personality, a degree of drawing-room grace, and ten lessons in elocution, were to gain, as an actress, the approval of thoughtful observers. I do not say that a society leader may not become a dramatic artist. But her progress must be accomplished by the same methods and labors and experiences as those which mark the advancement of the humblest beginner in the ranks. To most of those who move from the private mansion to the stage, acting seems an easy accomplishment, and theatrical triumphs appear the simple rewards of trivial labor. Thus, your society amateur, with her few lessons and parlor graces—which are by no means stage graces—starts serenely in at the top, expecting to see herself instantly recognized as a dramatic artist. Sometimes she finds in notoriety a balm for the abrasion of her expectations. But, more generally, she feels that the actors, the newspapers, and the general community have entered into a dark conspiracy to thwart her ambitions and rob the drama of one of its most shining lights. There should be no room on the stage for any man or woman who is not willing to study and work unceasingly not only for individual triumph, but also for the growth and honor of the art of acting. Such persons do not ornament the stage any more than they comprehend its mission or measure its worth. Far from elevating the dramatic art, they retard its progress and bring upon it the reproach of purposeless frivolity.

DRIFT.

WE find in our exchanges the following extract from an article just printed by the Greenville, S. C., *News*. This, we believe, is the newspaper issued by our correspondent of last week, Mr. A. B. Williams, and we print the extract partly because of that fact. It can hardly be said, we fear, to be as sweetly reasonable in all its expressions as Mr. Williams's letter to this journal,—but it may have been written by his partner. The *News* says:

"It is not worth while to challenge ex-Collector Brayton's counterblast to the South Carolina election law. We prefer to declare boldly that most of what he says is true, and that the law he describes was and is intended to keep the control of this State with the white people, who are a minority in numbers, but who pay nineteen-twentieths of the taxes and represent ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the intelligence and moral force. Then we can say to Mr. Brayton and to the partisan Republican politicians to whom

he appeals, "What are you going to do about it?" These laws are constitutional. They are the laws of the State of South Carolina, representing the will of the sovereign ruling people of the State, who rule because they have the mental, moral, physical, and financial power to rule.

"The entire Republican party in the United States, with the power of the Government behind it, cannot make South Carolina a Republican State, because it cannot make the Republican party here respectable. The gaunt and unkempt Southerner who pokes a shotgun into a voter's face to chase him from the polls is a better man than the sleek, portly Northern manufacturer who offers a poor devil of a workman the choice between voting for high protection and starvation. The most reckless red-shirt riders who ever pulled a trigger are less guilty than the wealthy hypocrites who gave and the heelers who handled the money that corrupted the ballot last November. They may send troops here as they did before, to stand at our polls and purify the ballot with the bayonet, but for all that there will be no more good stealing in South Carolina. The crookedness in Southern elections is to save the credit and preserve the lives of States, and to secure the safety and prosperity of the people, the churches, and the schools. They may steal our Congressmen and keep them while they can; they may steal our electors, but they will never steal our State."

Mayor Hart, of Boston, made a good point in his inaugural address when he said: "It is good policy to have as few laws as possible, for many laws occasion many transgressions. No law or ordinance can ever take the place of good citizenship and official integrity." The notion that every phase of wrongdoing can be prevented by securing the enactment of a special law applicable to it has been overworked. One of the things about the American constitution that awakens the particular admiration of Mr. Bryce, the most competent English expositor of our system who has yet appeared, is its brevity and compactness. It would be no stronger and no better adapted to success if it were ten times as long. Laws do not make good citizenship and official integrity.—*N. Y. World*.

A letter from J. R. Dodge, Crop Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, was published in Chicago Tuesday. Referring to his estimate of 414,868,000 bushels as the aggregate of the wheat crop of 1888, given in the December crop bulletin, Mr. Dodge says that it "represents the quantity of the crop in measured bushels, without regard to quality. If reduced to bushels of 60 pounds, it would represent less than 400,000,000 bushels. The weight will be estimated as usual in March from records of weighing by millers, from the commercial inspection records, and results of other investigations." The estimate of 1,987,790,000 bushels for the corn crop, he says, "represents not merchantable corn, but the aggregate quantity produced, in the Atlantic States especially; the proportion of soft corn is large, and its value relatively reduced."

There has of late been a deal of peaceful talk in Europe. Monarchs and Ministers began the new year with promises that it should be a year of peace. But what a farce it all is! Not counting Great Britain, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Denmark, Portugal, and the Low Countries, all of which are armed and some heavily, there are more than ten million men in Europe to-day actually enrolled for military service at an hour's notice; more than eight millions more who are trained to arms and ready to serve the moment their country is invaded; and more than nine millions more who are liable to be called out as final reserves. There are, then, more than twenty-eight million Europeans practically under arms and likely to have their lives endangered in battle in the next war; more than one-half of the entire adult male population. And the cost of maintaining this military establishment is more than \$600,000,000 a year. What kind of peace is that?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STORIES ON THE GOLDEN TEXTS of the International Lessons of 1889. By Edward E. Hale. Pp. 314. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

TESTA: A BOOK FOR BOYS. By Paola Montegazza. Translated from the Italian. Pp. 256. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE FLORIDA OF TO-DAY. A Guide for Tourists and Settlers. By James Wood Davidson. Pp. 254. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A FAIR EMIGRANT. A Novel. By Rose Mulholland. Pp. 374. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A CHINESE AND ENGLISH PHRASE BOOK IN THE CANTON DIALECT. By T. L. Stedman and K. P. Lee. Pp. 177. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

MADEMOISELLE SOLANGE. (Terre de France). Par François de Julliot. Pp. 359. Paper. \$0.60. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

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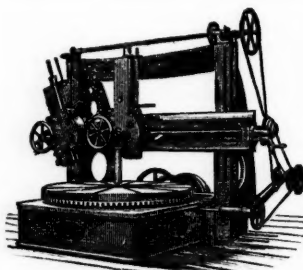
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